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**APPENDIX E. CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
AND CULTURAL RESOURCES CORRESPONDENCE**



**A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Buried  
Telecommunications Fiber-Optic Line in Happy Valley, Shasta County,  
California**

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California**

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## ABSTRACT

**PROJECT TITLE:** A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Buried Telecommunications Fiber-Optic Line in Happy Valley, Shasta County, California

**LAND STATUS:** Shasta County

**AGENCY:** California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** A Class III cultural resource survey of approximately 24.6 linear km (15.3 linear miles) was conducted in anticipation of a proposed buried fiber-optic telecommunications line installation.

**TIERRA PROJECT NO.:** 14T0-133

**TIERRA REPORT NO.:** 2015-021

**DATES OF FIELDWORK:** February 24–26, 2015

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The project area is located in Sections 27, 34, and 35 of Township 31 North, Range 6 West; Sections 1 and 2 of Township 30 North, Range 6 West; and Sections 5–11, 14–17, 19–24, 26, and 27 of Township 30 North, Range 5 West, Mount Diablo Meridian, on the Igo (1979), Ono (1981), and Olinda (1964, photoinspected 1976) 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, in Shasta County, California.

**AREA SURVEYED:** Approximately 182.3 acres (73.8 ha)

**NO. OF SITES RECOMMENDED AS NRHP ELIGIBLE:** 0

**NO. OF SITES RECOMMENDED AS NRHP INELIGIBLE:** 1

**NO. OF ISOLATED OCCURRENCES:** 10

**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:** One previously recorded site, 1 historic building, 10 isolated occurrences, and 1 historic cemetery were encountered during the current survey. The site consists of a historic ditch, the Happy Valley Ditch (CA-SHA-3382H). The historic building consists of the Igo

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Inn. The fiber line will be rerouted from its originally planned route to the opposite side of the road across from the Igo Inn. It is anticipated that the ditch and structure will remain unaffected by the proposed construction activities and therefore there will be No Adverse Effect to these resources. Tierra recommends that the proposed undertaking be allowed to proceed; however, a reroute of the buried fiber-optic line is recommended in the vicinity of the Cloverdale Cemetery. TDS Telecommunications Corporation has agreed to reroute the line to the opposite side of the road across from the cemetery. However, if a reroute is not possible, monitoring by a qualified archaeologist is recommended during construction work in the vicinity of the cemetery.

The clients and all subcontractors are reminded that if human remains or funerary objects are uncovered during future ground-disturbing activities, California Environmental Quality Act Statute 15064.5(e) requires that all work must be stopped in the area of discovery and that the coroner of the County in which the remains are discovered be contacted to determine that no investigation into the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, notification will be sent to the Native American Heritage Commission, which will identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendents of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work as to the means of treating or disposing of the human remains and any associated grave goods with appropriate dignity, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

At the request of Nate Stanislawski of TDS Telecommunications Corporation (TDS), Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd. (Tierra), performed a Class III cultural resource survey of approximately 24.6 linear km (15.3 linear miles) in anticipation of the installation of buried fiber-optic telecommunications lines and seven nodes between the towns of Igo and Olinda, in Shasta County, California. TDS is proposing to upgrade their existing network using California Advanced Services Fund funds. Because the project is a public utility, it falls under the regulation of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Because the fiber-optic project is being permitted through the CPUC, the survey was conducted according to the environmental permitting guidelines for cultural resources mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code 21000–21177).

The survey was conducted by Ben Curry (field director) and Chance Copperstone, M.A. (field technician), on February 24–26, 2015. A total of approximately 4.75 person-field-days was required to complete the survey. Barbara K. Montgomery, Ph.D., was principal investigator for the project. Tom Euler served as project manager.

## **THE PROJECT AREA**

The project area consists of approximately 24.6 linear km (15.3 linear miles) of proposed buried utility corridors. Previously installed utilities, in the form of copper telephone cable and other utilities, already exist within the corridors. However, fiber-optic line has not been previously installed in any of the surveyed corridors, and all trenches excavated within the project area will be new. About 7.8 linear km (4.8 linear miles) of the project area already contains buried fiber-optic line and will not be subjected to trenching; except for the locations of two nodes, this portion of the project area was not surveyed. The plow insertion of the fiber-optic lines requires trenches measuring between 0.3 and 0.6 m (1 and 2 feet) in width and approximately 1.2 m (4 feet) in depth. The width of the project area, which corresponds to the surveyed area, was 30 m (98 feet). In total, the project area is approximately 73.8 ha (182.3 acres). The project area is located in Sections 27, 34, and 35 of Township 31 North, Range 6 West; Sections 1 and 2 of Township 30 North, Range 6 West; and Sections 5–11, 14–17, 19–24, 26, and 27 of Township 30 North, Range 5 West, Mount Diablo Meridian, on the Igo (1979), Ono (1981), and Olinda (1964, photoinspected 1976) 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles, in Shasta County, California (Figure 1). The project area is located entirely within Shasta County jurisdiction.



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The project area is located in Shasta County, in north-central California within the northern portion of the Sacramento valley where the valley meets the Cascade Range. The utility corridors follow existing roads, and most are located between road shoulders and open fields. The major roads paralleled by the project corridor/project area include South Fork Road, Cloverdale Road (Photo 1), Oak Street (Photo 2), China Gulch Drive, Craig Lane, Laverne Lane (Photo 3), Serendipity Lane, Scout Avenue (Photo 4), Olive Street (Photo 5), Palm Avenue (Photo 6), Happy Valley Road (Photo 7), and Treat Avenue (Photo 8). Most of the surface area of the 30-m-wide (98-foot-wide) corridor is covered by asphalt, extends onto private or otherwise fenced-off land, and has been leveled and graded during road construction.

## **CULTURE HISTORY**

Because no prehistoric remains or historic Native American remains were found during the survey, an account of the prehistoric and protohistoric periods of the project area will not be provided here.

### ***Historic Era (A.D. 1848–1940)***

The Igo and Ono mining districts are two adjacent districts named after their respective towns (Igo is about 6.4 km (4 miles) east of Ono) in southwestern Shasta County, about 24 km (15 miles) southwest of Redding. Placer mining in the area began soon after the California Gold Rush, which commenced in earnest following the discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill in 1848 and had ended by 1855. From the 1860s through the 1880s, hydraulic and drift mining was highly productive, particularly at the Hardscrabble and Russell mines near Igo. Many Chinese miners were here during this period, and one local tradition has it that the names “Igo” and “Ono” derive from the pidgin expressions “I go?” and “oh no!” spoken by the Chinese when they were told to move on (Vaughan 2002b:6).

Reading’s Bar, a sand bar landform at the mouth of the canyon of Clear Creek associated with Major Pierson B. Reading (not to be confused with Benjamin B. Redding, a railroad man after whom the town of Redding was named), was the location of the first gold discovery in Shasta County. The settlement that grew up at the location eventually became known as Horsetown (Southwest Shasta Historical Group 2011). It was claimed that as many as 52 ounces of gold were recovered per day (Amy Huberland, personal communication December 18, 2014). Large-scale mining operations in the region began in 1851. Although a number of Chinese were present in Shasta County in the 1850s, the influx of Chinese laborers increased in the area around Igo in the 1860s as hydraulic mining and the need for water control grew. Most of the ditches in the area were constructed by Chinese labor. During the 1860s, many Chinese persons accumulated their own capital and started their own mining operations (Ritter 1986:7–8).

The town of Piety Hill, originally established in 1849, was a precursor to the town of Igo. By around 1860, the town had approximately 1,500 residents, roughly 600 of whom were Chinese (Vaughan 2002b:7). As the Hardscrabble Mine steadily increased its operations, Piety Hill was found to be situated in the way of the expanding mine. It was proposed that the town be moved across Conger Gulch, which—in terms of mineral resources—was an unproductive location. The town was relocated in 1866, becoming known as Igo (perhaps named according to the account related above). Some of the houses and buildings, including the structure that is now the Igo Inn (see the Results section, below), were moved to the new location. Many of the Chinese residents stayed behind when the Euro-American population relocated, and by 1888 Piety Hill had become a predominately Chinese settlement (Ritter 1986:9).



**Photo 1. Cloverdale Road (with Happy Valley Ditch). View is to the northwest.**



**Photo 2. Oak Street, from Hawthorn Avenue. View is to the north.**



**Photo 3. Laverne Lane. View is to the east.**



**Photo 4. Scout Avenue. View is to the west.**



**Photo 5. View to the north along Olive Street, from Palm Avenue.**



**Photo 6. Palm Avenue, from Monte Vista Road. View is to the west.**



**Photo 7. View to the north along Happy Valley Road, from Coyote Lane (southernmost end of project area).**



**Photo 8. Treat Avenue. View is to the west.**

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Elsewhere in the region, the old California Oregon Road near Anderson is a historic landmark. Elias Anderson was one of Shasta County's first non-Native settlers. In 1856, Elias purchased the American Ranch, and the town of Anderson, a stopping place on the Oregon to California Trail, developed around it (Amy Huberland, personal communication December 18, 2014; Clark 1970).

Mining continued to be the predominant industry in Shasta County until about 1900, by which time the region's placer deposits had been largely depleted. Settlers and miners turned increasingly to farming and ranching, and many mining settlements were depopulated as people relocated to the Redding area. During the 1930s, there was a resurgence in mining, with power shovels and dragline dredges being the primary technology by which gold was extracted. The dredging produced large amounts of waste material in the form of rocks and sand, which was collected into tailings that visible in the area today (Vaughan 2002b:8).

## **PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

Prior to fieldwork, a Class I records search was performed. The Class I search examined all previously conducted surveys and previously recorded sites and historic properties within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) buffer zone extending from the project footprint. The Class I research was completed through consultation with the California Historical Resources Information System via the Northeast Information Center (NEIC). The NEIC request was received on December 18, 2014. In addition, a Sacred Lands File request was filed with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 2, 2014. The NAHC indicated that no known sacred sites or Traditional Cultural Properties are located in the project area. To ensure the protection of archaeological sites and historic properties, previous project and site locations depicted on maps are placed as a detachable appendix at the end of this report (Appendix A). Appendix A has been removed from the client copy of this report, but all agency copies are intact. The results of the Class I search are discussed below.

The Class I search found that 32 surveys have been previously conducted, and 19 sites have been previously recorded within the 0.8-km (0.5-mile) buffer (Tables 1 and 2; see Appendix A, Figures A.1–A.10). Of the 19 sites, 17 are historic, 1 is prehistoric, and 1 has both historic and prehistoric components. In addition, the project area is located in the historic Igo-Ono Gold District (see Culture History section above). Portions of the project area intersect with the Happy Valley Ditch (site CA-SHA-3382H), a historic water conveyance system that parallels Cloverdale Road. Although previously recorded, the ditch will be described in greater detail in the Results section.

During a survey conducted by Coyote & Fox Enterprises (CFE) in 2002, Cloverdale Road served as the eastern boundary of a newly recorded historic mining site, CA-SHA-3373H (Vaughan 2002a: 10). The purpose of CFE's survey was a cultural resource assessment of a property owned by Shasta County for a proposed landfill (Vaughan 2002a:1). The newly recorded site was named the Landfill Mining Complex; it incorporated several previously recorded mining sites, as well as new features. The eastern boundary of the site was defined by the limits of the property rather than by the extent of historic mining features (Vaughan 2002a:12). According to the report map (Vaughan 2002a:3, Figure 2), the easternmost boundary of the project area (and therefore the site) is Cloverdale Road. As such, it incorporates the Happy Valley Ditch, although this segment of the ditch was recorded as a separate site and not incorporated into the Landfill Mining Complex. Although not discussed directly in CFE's report, the Landfill Mining Complex presumably was associated with the Piety Hill townsite, which was located along Cloverdale Road in the immediate vicinity.

**Table 1. Previous Surveys within a 0.8-km (0.5-Mile) Radius of the Project Area**

<b>Project No. (NEIC-Report Detail)</b>	<b>Performing Institution</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
001743	Jensen & Associates	Jensen 1996
004107	unknown	Burcell 1996
004897	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2002a
004916	unknown	Barnes 2001
005011	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2003
005021	unknown	Ritter 2003
005066	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2002b
005117	Bureau of Land Management	Ritter 2000
005449	Jensen & Associates	Jensen 2003
006232	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2005a
006313	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2005b
006314	Genesis Society	S. Jensen 2005
006537	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2006a
006624	North State Resources	North State Resources 2005
007018	ENPLAN	Dalu 2006
007071	ENPLAN	Wiant and Tuttle 2006
007072	Genesis Society	S. Jensen 2006
008484	Cultural Research Associates	Harrington 2007
008485	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2006b
008697	Jensen & Associates	Jensen 1993a
009165	Jensen & Associates	Jensen 1990
009167	Jensen & Associates	Jensen 1993b
009170	Jensen & Associates	Jensen 1991
009182	ARK II; Jensen & Associates	Dotta 1980; Jensen 1982
009654	EarthTouch	Billat 2008
010215	Genesis Society	S. Jensen 2007
010891	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2008
010961	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2010
011271	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	Vaughan 2011
011699	North State Resources	Crawford 2012
012045	ENPLAN	Brown 2011
012349 <sup>a</sup>	Far Western Anthropological Research Group	Meyer 2013

<sup>a</sup> This survey was indicated as being present within the Class I buffer but was not depicted on any maps or in any shapefiles provided by the NEIC.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites within a 0.8-km (0.5-Mile) Radius of the Project Area**

<b>Site No. (Smithsonian or Primary Trinomial)</b>	<b>Site Name or Description</b>	<b>Temporal Placement</b>	<b>Register Status/Whose Opinion</b>
CA-SHA-1194	structural remains and stage road alignment	ca. 1910	not recorded
CA-SHA-1197	mining ditch and associated mine tailings	ca. 1860s–1880s	not recorded
CA-SHA-3373H	Landfill Mining Complex	ca. 1850s–1940s	not eligible/recorder
CA-SHA-3382H	Happy Valley Ditch	possibly 1853–1880	ineligible contributing segment/recorder
CA-SHA-4221H	Ditch Fragment 2 (mining ditch segment)	Historic (unspecified)	not recorded
CA-SHA-4231H	Phillip Martin Home Site and similar properties; ACID-NFR Canal (segment); NFR Dredge Mining; flaked stone scatters (one with ground stone)	Home Site component (1894–1912+); Irrigation period (ca. 1917–1920); Mining component (1938–1942); recent (1945–present); Prehistoric period to ca. 2000 years B.P.	not eligible, except segment of ACID canal is a contributor to the canal as a whole under Criteria A and C/recorder
CA-SHA-4232H	NFR Olive Tree Home Site	late 1890s	not eligible/recorder
CA-SHA-4239H	Pair Mining and Dining	1914–1945; post-1945	not eligible/recorder
CA-SHA-4304H	Oak Street (wagon road alignment)	before 1869–present	not eligible/recorder
CA-SHA-3477	Horsetown-Piety Hill Road Segment	1850s–1870s+	not recorded
CA-SHA-3779	Grandell Old House	1930s	not recorded (inferred not eligible)
CA-SHA-4222	schoolhouse scatter	Historic (unspecified)	not recorded (inferred not eligible)
CA-SHA-4412	isolated bottle fragment	Historic (unspecified)	not available
CA-SHA-4416	pumphouse, walnut trees, refuse deposit	Historic (unspecified)	not available
CA-SHA-4580	Cloverdale Cabin	late 19th century	not recorded
CA-SHA-4581	Canyon Rim Midden	late Prehistoric	not recorded
CA-SHA-4583	reroute cabin	Historic (unspecified)	not recorded
CA-SHA-4602	NW Section 5 ditches	ca. 1850s–1860s	not recorded
CA-SHA-4629	shack and refuse deposit	Historic (unspecified)	not available

As discussed in the Culture History section above, Piety Hill had become a predominately Chinese settlement by the late 1880s. Today, the Piety Hill townsite has the status of Point of Historical Interest, one of four classifications of historic properties recognized by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP); the other classifications are National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, California Historical Landmarks, and California Register properties. For descriptions of these designations and the status of Piety Hill and other historic properties, see the OHP website (OHP 2015). Apparently, the exact extent of Piety Hill has not been defined, although

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it is depicted on the north side of what would become Cloverdale Road on a General Land Office (GLO) map from 1876 (see Figure 2.B). It is unknown how much, if any, of Piety Hill was incorporated within the Landfill Mining Complex. Although Cloverdale Road passes by or through the townsite (a historical marker is present at its location), no indication of the townsite was observed in or near the project area, and it was probably located well south of the project area. Because the Piety Hill townsite was not encountered during the survey and may not have existed at all within the project area, no recordings or assessments were made during the current project.

In addition to the Class I records search, three other sources of information were used to locate possible historic properties within the project area and the Class I buffer. First, archival material at the Shasta Historical Society (SHS) in Redding was checked. Tierra archaeologists visited the SHS on February 26, 2015. Relevant information obtained at the SHS is presented in the Results section, below.

The second source of information was the NRHP online database, which lists individual historic properties and historic districts included on the NRHP. No listed properties or districts are present in the project area or within the Class I buffer.

Finally, GLO maps were checked for historic properties that were once—and may still be—present in the project area (Figures 2.A–2.J). Maps for Township 31 North, Range 6 West, dated June 16, 1876; Township 30 North, Range 6 West, dated June 5, 1857; Township 30 North, Range 5 West, dated January 19, 1870; and Township 30 North, Range 4 West, dated January 19, 1870, were reviewed. A few properties are indicated as being present within the 0.8-km (0.5-mile) Class I buffer, most of which are discussed elsewhere in this report (e.g., the Piety Hill townsite). According to the maps, the project area itself does not encroach on any historic properties other than roads.

## **SURVEY EXPECTATIONS**

Because the project area was known to follow road shoulders, and because previously existing buried utilities (particularly copper telephone cable) were known to be present in the road rights-of-way, surface indications of archaeological sites were not expected. The presence of isolated occurrences (IOs) and historic structures such as waterways and possibly buildings was thought to be more likely.

## **SURVEY METHODS**

The survey was conducted in accordance with standards established by the BLM for pedestrian surveys. According to these standards, 100 percent coverage of an area can be claimed if the entire area is surveyed by crews walking transects spaced no more than 15 m (50 feet) apart. The current project corridors were a width of 29.9 m (98 feet) and therefore could be surveyed in compliance with these standards by having an archaeologist walk a transect down and back along the length of each corridor segment offset 7.5 m (25 feet) from the center line. Trimble and Garmin handheld global positioning system (GPS) units were used for spatial control, and the project area was photodocumented.

Cultural properties identified during any survey are evaluated in accordance with standards established by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) (OHP 1995), which in turn follow the NRHP standards defined by the National Park Service (National Park Service 1990).

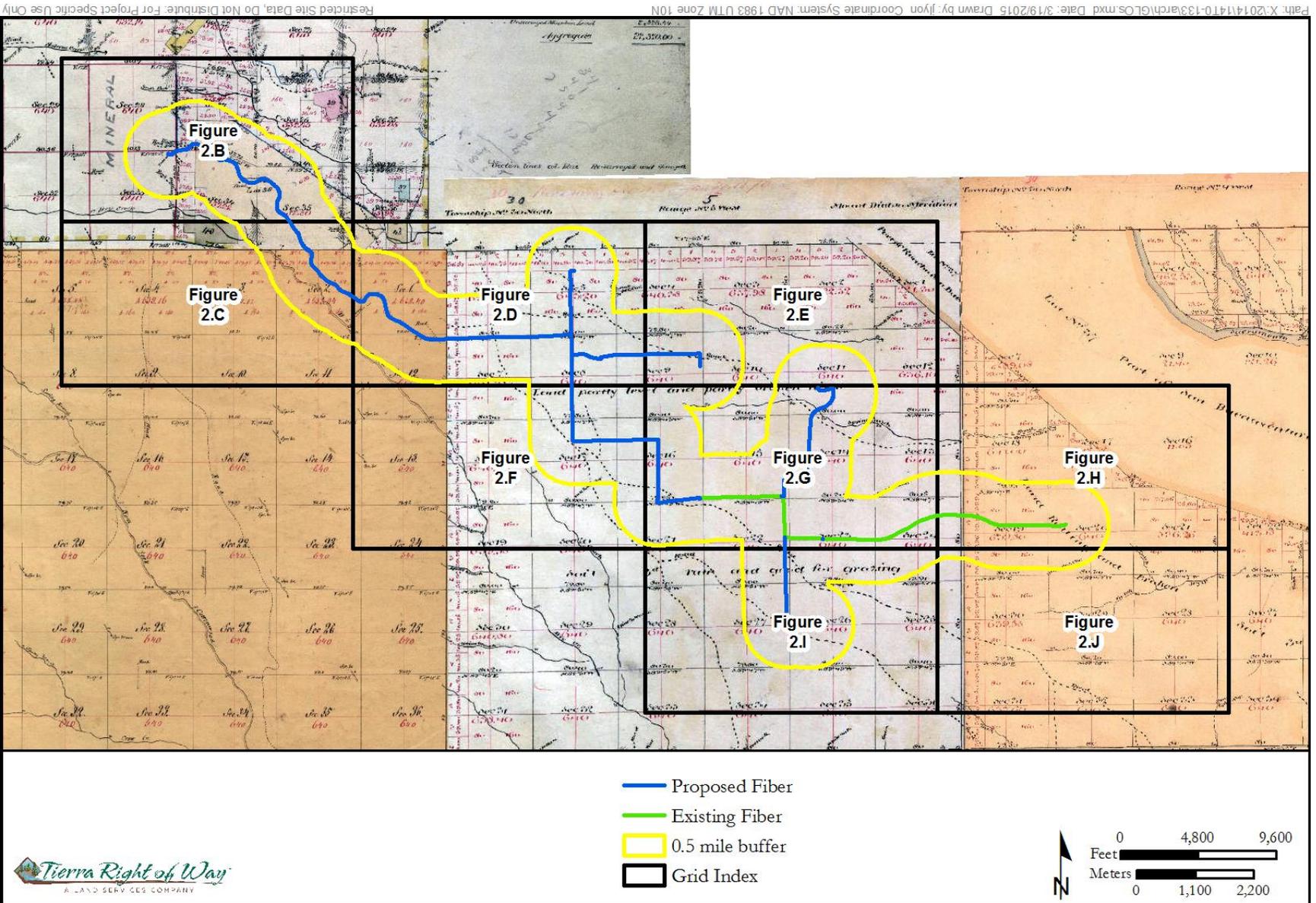


Figure 2.A. Index map of GLO maps showing location of the project area.

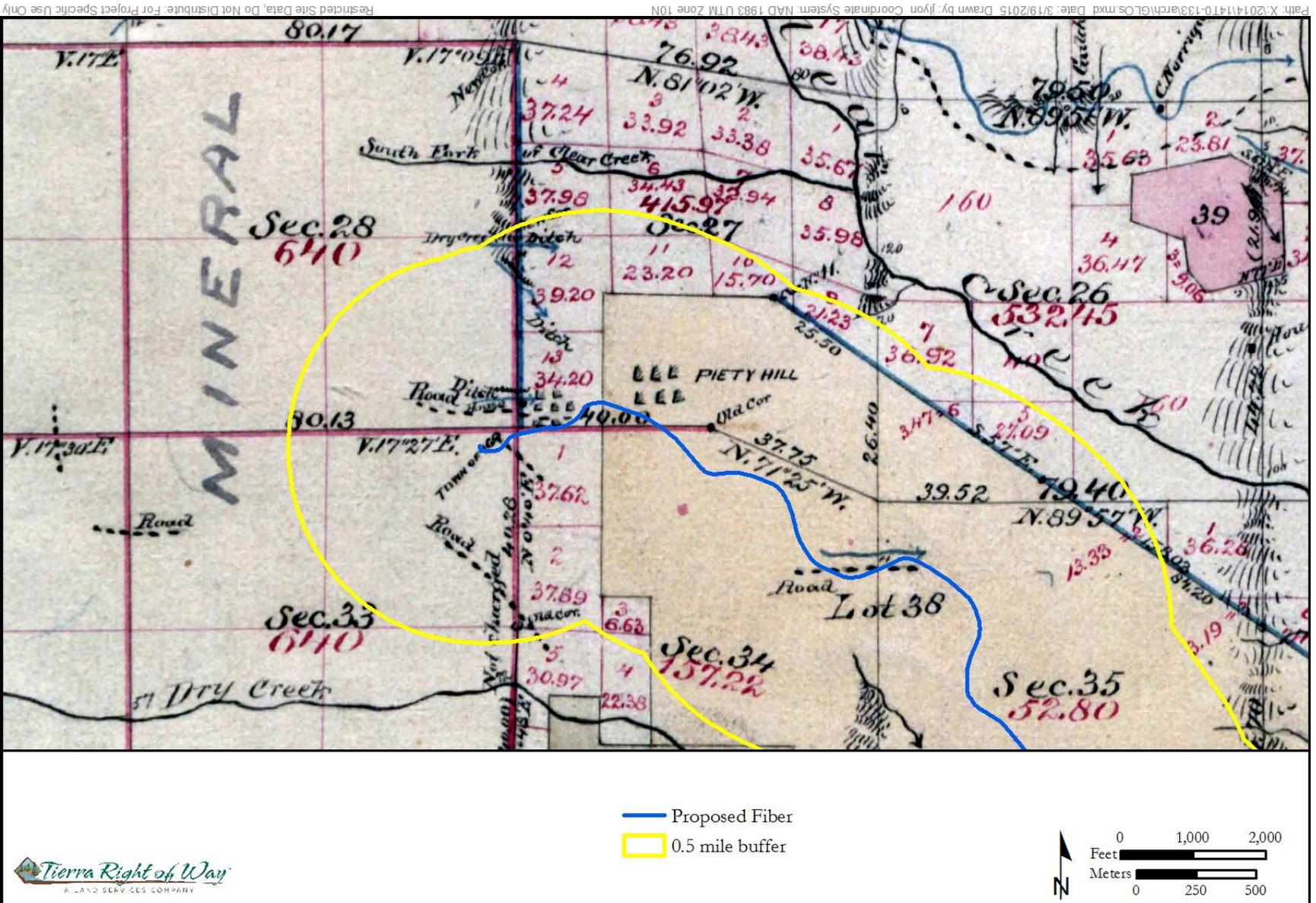


Figure 2.B. GLO map (1876) showing location of the project area.

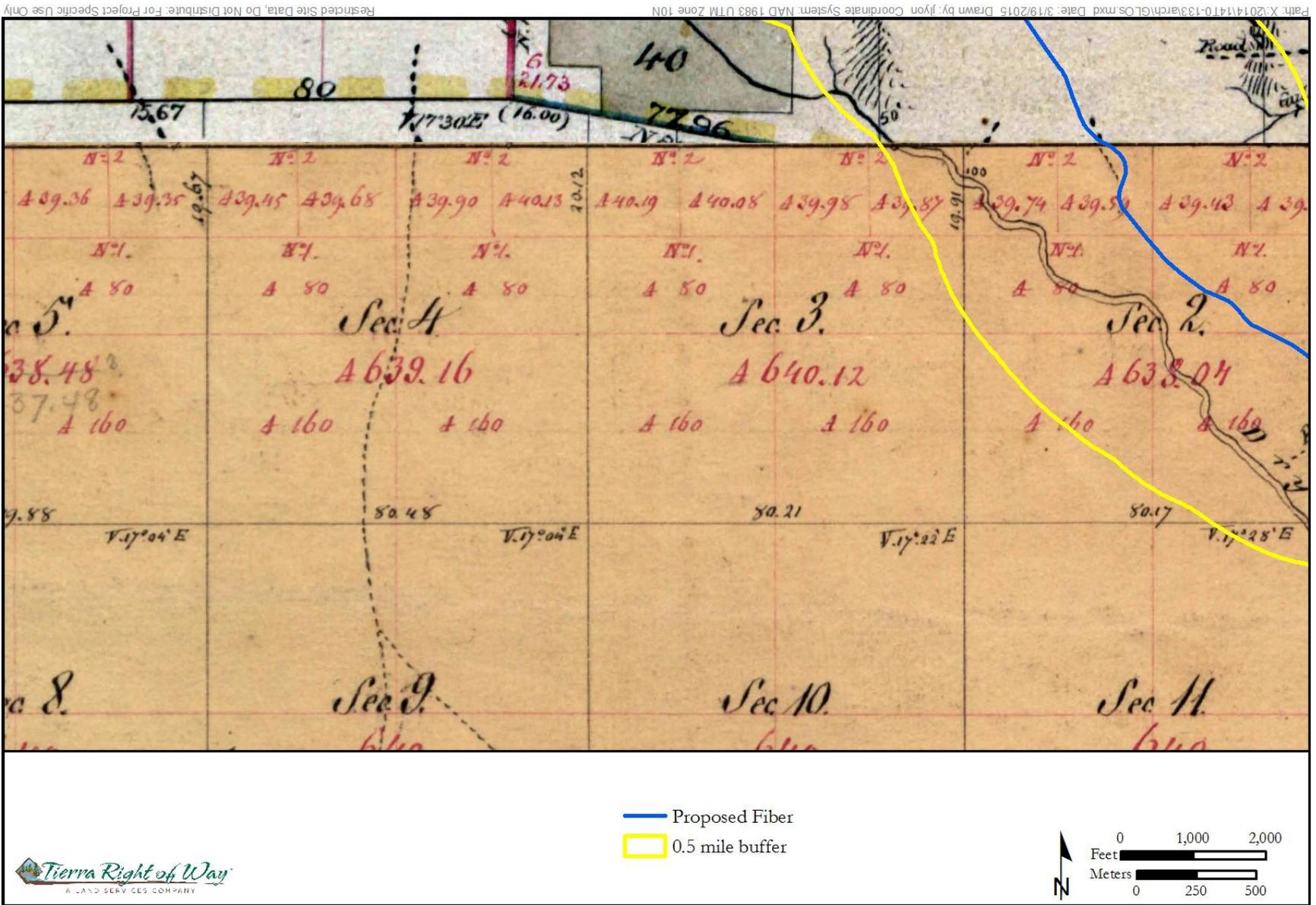


Figure 2.C. GLO maps (1876 and 1857) showing location of the project area.

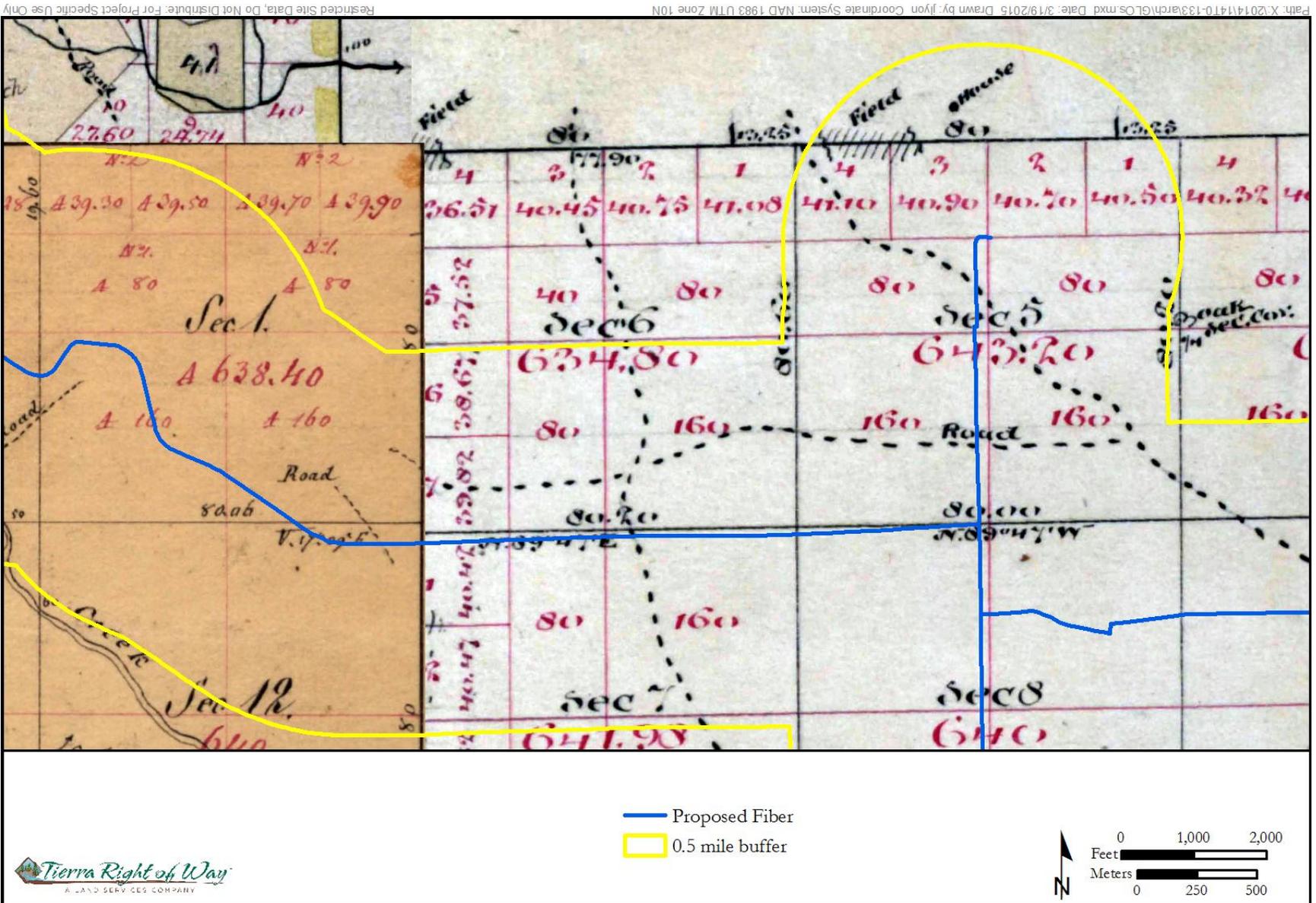


Figure 2.D. GLO maps (1857 and 1870) showing location of the project area.

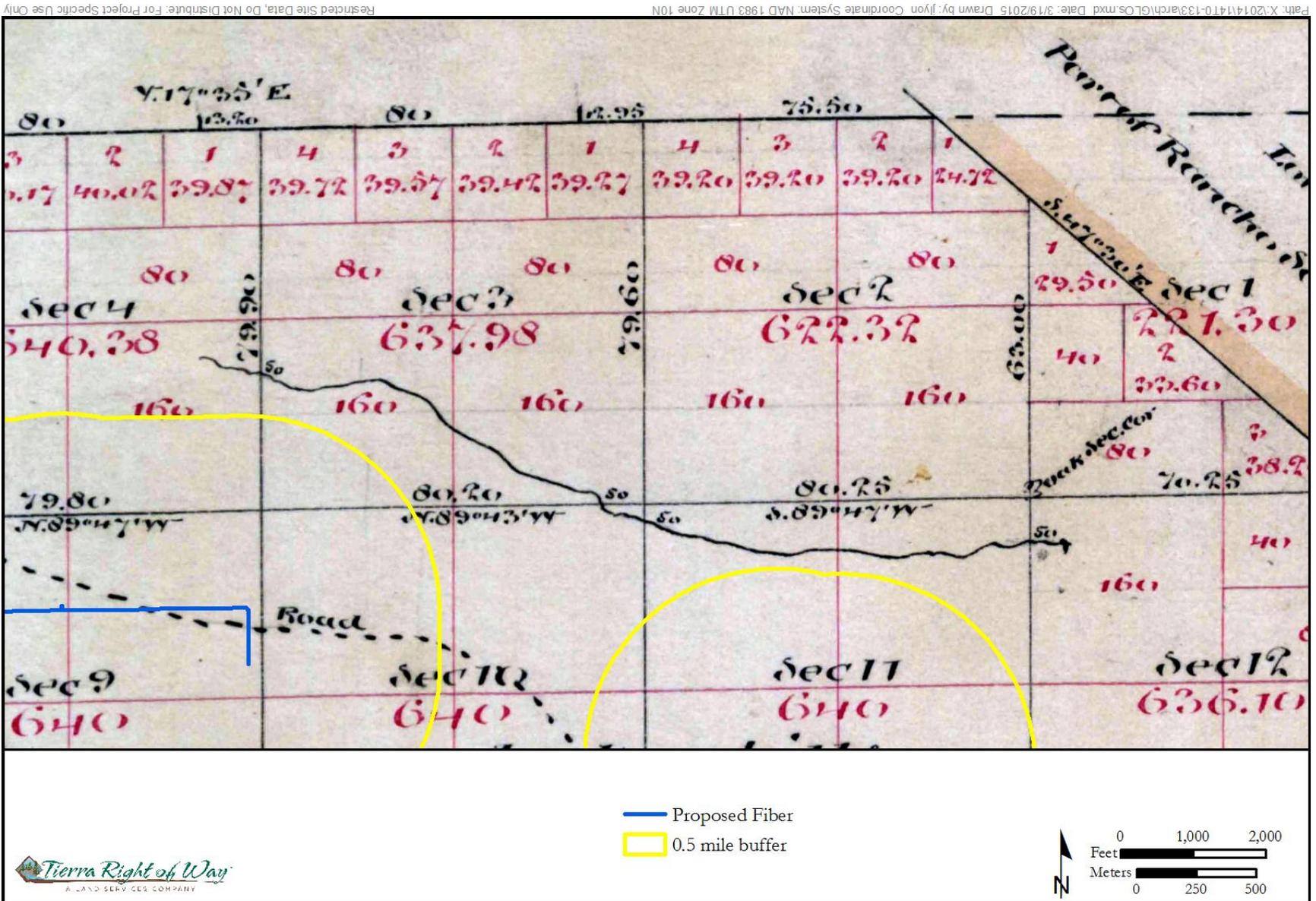


Figure 2.E. GLO map (1870) showing location of the project area.



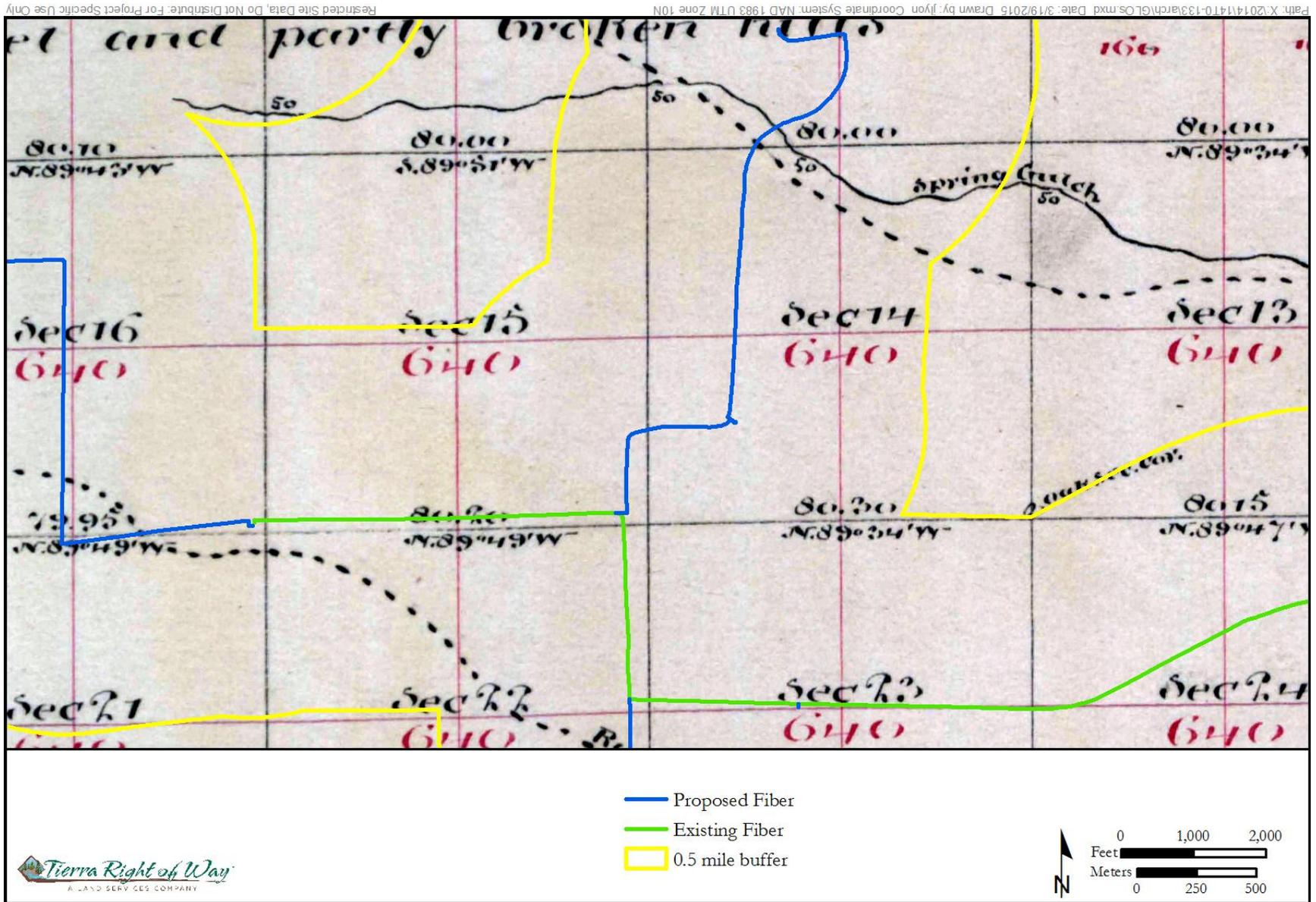


Figure 2.G. GLO map (1870) showing location of the project area.

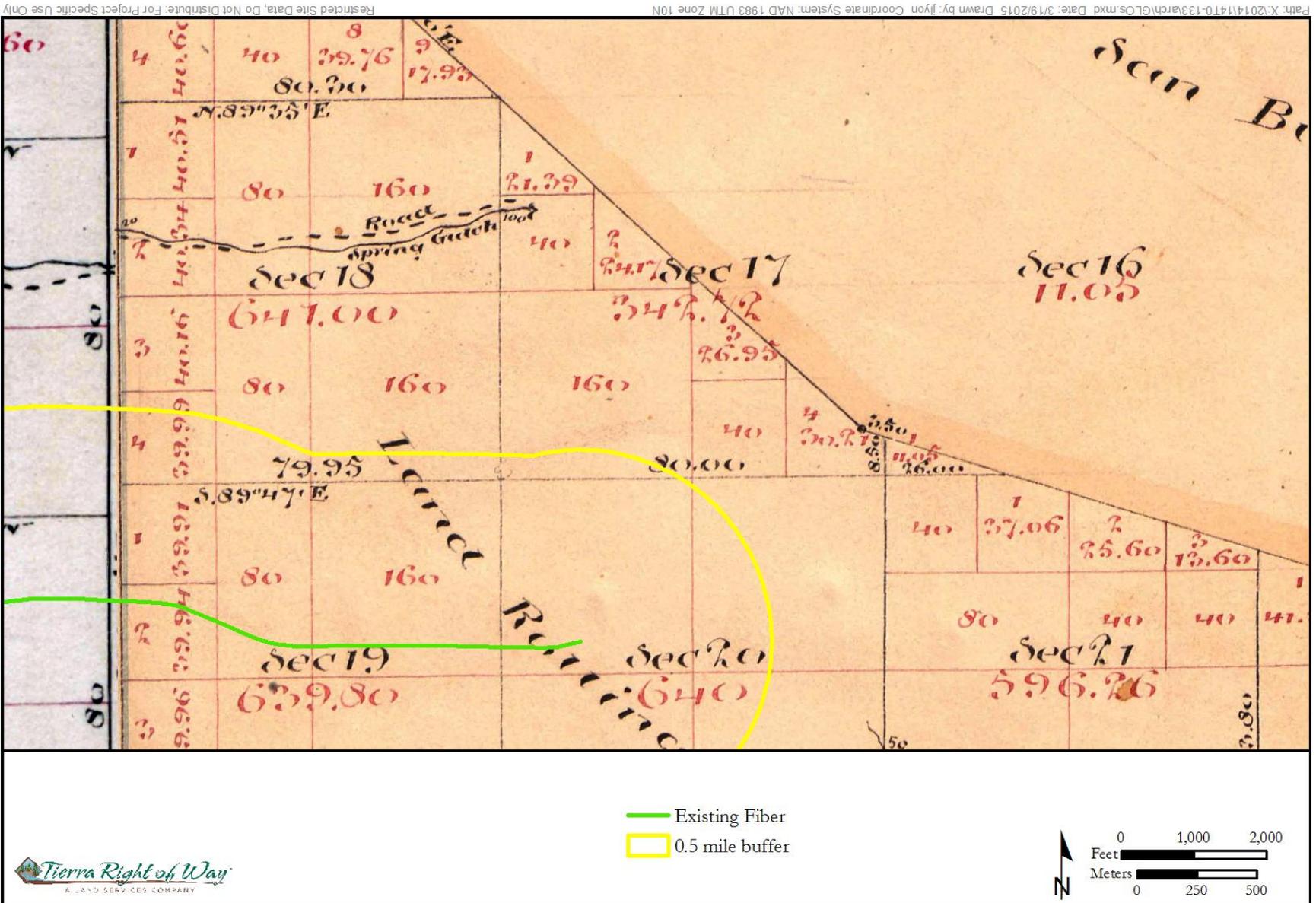


Figure 2.H. GLO map (1870) showing location of the project area.

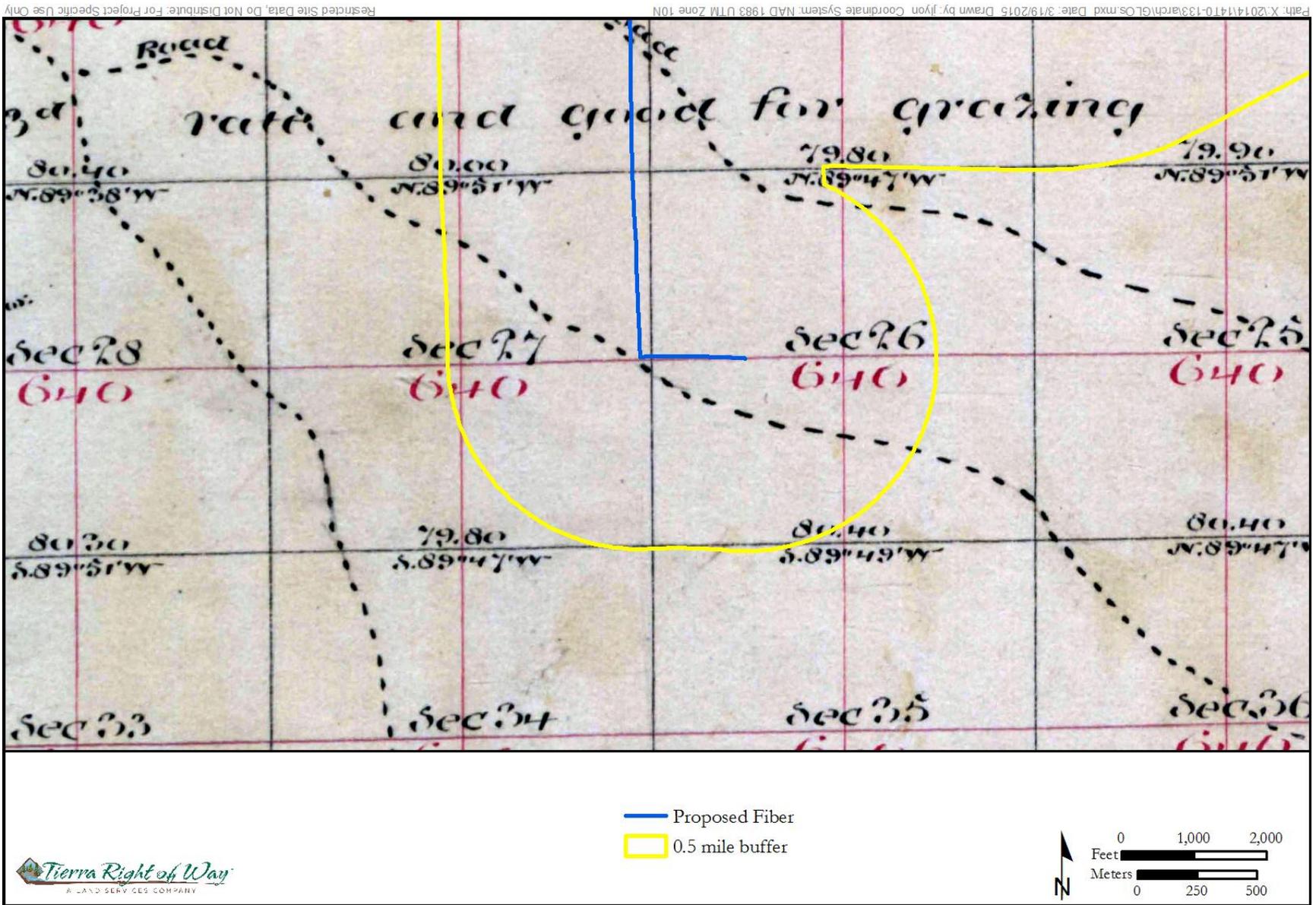


Figure 2.I. GLO map (1870) showing location of the project area.

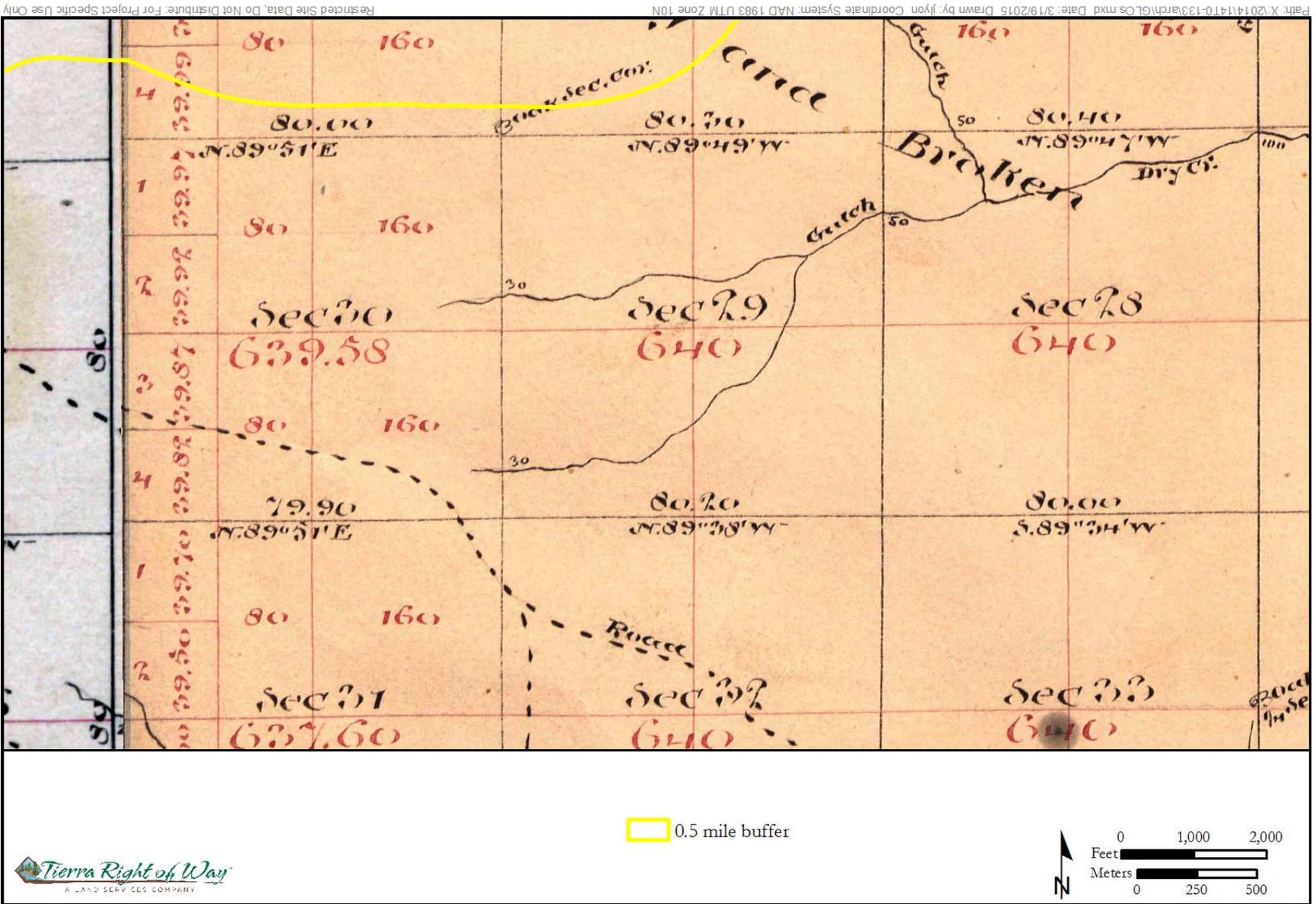


Figure 2.J. GLO maps (1870) showing location of the project area.

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These standards generally require a property to be at least 45 years old. The 45-year criterion accounts for a typical 5-year lag between the recording of a resource and the implementation of planning decisions (OHP 1995:2). In some circumstances, a property less than 45 years old may be recorded. For a property to be recorded as a historical resource, it must conform to one of the following resource categories:

**Building:** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. “Building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

**Structure:** The term “structure” is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

**Object:** The term “object” is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

**Site:** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**District:** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

A property that cannot be readily classified as one of the five NRHP types defined above may be recorded as a “minor resource” (OHP 1995:3). These resources will be referred to herein as *isolated occurrences (IOs)*. However, if such a property is considered to be of particular interest for some other reason, it may also be recorded as a site. Examples of such IOs would include rare types of projectile points or isolated but significant historic features.

Cultural properties are further evaluated with regard to significance, which is assessed largely in terms of a property’s eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. As defined by Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, Part 60.2 (36 CFR 60.2), the NRHP is “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2).

Pursuant to 36 CFR 60.4, these are the criteria by which properties are evaluated:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

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**A.** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

**B.** That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

**C.** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

**D.** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 2004).

The definition and evaluation of prehistoric and historic properties was furthermore guided by the 2014 CEQA guidelines and statutes (California Association of Environmental Professionals 2014). According to §21083.2:

**(g)** [a] “unique archaeological resource“ means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

**(h)** As used in this section, “nonunique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which does not meet the criteria in subdivision (g). A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects.

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

The entire project area was inspected for cultural remains. No prehistoric archaeological sites or IOs were observed during the survey. A portion of a historic waterway, the Happy Valley Ditch (previously recorded site CA-SHA-3382H), was recorded (see Appendix B; Appendix B has been removed from the client copy of this report, but all agency copies are intact). The Primary Record and Linear Feature Record forms for the Happy Valley Ditch were updated. The project area passes by the Igo Inn, a historic structure that originally housed fraternal groups (see Appendix B). Building Structure Record and Object Record forms were completed for the building. Locations of sites and isolated occurrences can be seen in Appendix C, Figures C.1–C.9.

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The project area also passes along the northeastern edge of CA-SHA-3373H, the Landfill Mining Complex site. The majority of this site is located on the other side of Dry Creek, but the site boundary was apparently extended to include the Happy Valley Ditch, which is a site in its own right, during a 2002 survey (Vaughan 2002b). No other indications of CA-SHA-3373H were observed within the project area (Photo 9).

Cloverdale Cemetery was also noted as an important cultural landmark in proximity to the project area. The project area footprint lies outside the cemetery; however, the cemetery is close to the utility corridor, and its presence suggests a potential for buried remains.

In addition to the ditch, building, and cemetery, several IOs dating to the historic era were recorded. Except for site CA-SHA-3373H, which is adjacent to but not within the project corridor, each of the foregoing properties are described below, beginning with the IOs.

### ***Isolated Occurrences***

Ten IOs were observed (Table C.1; Figure C.1). Each is historic in age. More than half (n=6) of the IOs consist of isolated features. These include a culvert (IO 1; Photo 10); a concrete “box” (IO 3; Photo 11); concrete pipes (IOs 4 and 5), one of which is inscribed “1942” (IO 4; Photo 12); a historic benchmark (IO 9; Photo 13); and a concrete structure the function of which is unknown but probably related to water management (IO 10; Photo 14). Isolated artifacts include a glass and white earthenware scatter (IO 2) and several metal cans (IOs 6–8).



**Photo 9. View towards site CA-SHA-3373H. View is to the south.**



**Photo 10. IO 1. Aggregate concrete/metal culvert.**



**Photo 11. IO 3. Concrete "box."**



Photo 12. IO 4. Concrete pipe with 1942 inscription.



Photo 13. IO 9. 1949 survey benchmark.



**Photo 14. IO 10. Concrete structure.**

### ***Happy Valley Ditch***

The Happy Valley Ditch (CA-SHA-3382H) begins in Igo and extends to the community of Olinda, Shasta County, California (see Figures C.2–C.4). The feature was inspected within Shasta County right-of-way along Cloverdale, Palm, Olive and Happy Valley Roads (Photos 15–17). The portion of the ditch within the project area is earthen, except at one location where the ditch passes under Cloverdale Road via a culvert (Photos 18 and 19).

The Happy Valley Ditch, also known as the Happy Valley Irrigation Canal, runs parallel to and crosses Cloverdale Road. It extends from Igo to Olinda and includes concrete culverts at each of the locations where it crosses roads. Near Cloverdale, the ditch branches off into a number of arterials located primarily on private lands. The ditch is generally U-shaped, with a depth of approximately 0.9–1.2 m (3–4 feet), measured from the top of the earthen embankments that are located to either side of the ditch, and a width of 0.6–0.9 (2–3 feet). The ditch is probably part of and extending from the Dry Creek Tunnel and Fluming Company's Hardscrabble Mine ditch which also served the mining community of Piety Hill from 1853 to 1880 (Moravec 1997).

To date, an official NRHP designation for the Happy Valley Ditch as a whole does not appear to have been made. However, records obtained from the California OHP for the Class I records check indicated that a portion of the ditch has been previously recommended as an ineligible contributing segment. Although the Primary Site Record was not available, this assessment presumably was made during a survey for a proposed fuel break on Bureau of Land Management lands (Ritter 2000). Tierra similarly recommends that the portion examined as part of this survey is an ineligible contributing segment.



**Photo 15. Happy Valley Ditch, along Cloverdale Road. View is to the northwest.**



**Photo 16. Happy Valley Ditch, crossing Cloverdale Road. View is to the north.**



**Photo 17. Happy Valley Ditch, crossing Cloverdale Road. View is to the south.**



**Photo 18. Concrete-lined portion of Happy Valley Ditch.**



**Photo 19. Concrete-lined portion of Happy Valley Ditch.**

### ***Igo Inn (Independent Order of Odd Fellows Welcome Lodge No. 209)***

This building, now known as the Igo Inn, was formerly the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Welcome Lodge No. 209, located in Igo, California. The building consists of a two-story meeting hall constructed, or possibly moved from Piety Hill, in 1885, with a single-story dance hall addition at the rear of the building. The addition was constructed in the 1920s, while the building was still in use as a fraternal meeting hall. The building was restored beginning in 1992, and a front porch was added to the structure sometime after 2002 (Photos 20 and 21), based on photos found at the Shasta Historical Society. The building was additionally constructed as a meeting hall for both the I.O.O.F. and a Masonic body, presumably Clinton Lodge No. 119, which is known to have operated in Piety Hill in 1871 and earlier (Grand Lodge of California 1871:722), although another source (Southwest Shasta Historical Group 2010) gives a conflicting date of 1877, when the lodge was moved to Piety Hill from Horsetown. Clinton Lodge is listed in the 1910 edition of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California as located in Igo, indicating it had moved by that time (Grand Lodge of California 1910:264), although it is unclear if the building itself was moved (in 1885) from Piety Hill or if just the lodge as an organization moved. The Masons left the building in 1935 and the building was eventually deemed unsafe for public use until remodeling efforts in the 1990s (Walsh 1999). The building consists of wooden, horizontal sidings on top of a coursed stone foundation (Photo 22).



Photo 20. Igo Inn, front. View is to the southwest.



Photo 21. Igo Inn, southeastern side. View is to the north-northwest.



**Photo 22. Igo Inn, detail of northeast foundation corner.**

### ***Cloverdale Cemetery***

It was noted that the project area passes near the Cloverdale Cemetery, located along the west side of Oak Street. The project area does not encroach directly upon the cemetery; however, the proposed fiber-optic line footprint passes very close to its boundary. Land for the cemetery (three acres for \$40.00 in gold coin) was purchased in 1887, and became an “official” cemetery in 1892 (Morevec 1997). The cemetery remains in use today. Because it is possible that buried remains could extend beyond the present-day boundaries of the cemetery, it has been noted here to recommend the implementation of either a reroute of the project area or monitoring in the vicinity during the construction work (see Conclusions and Recommendations below).

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Tierra’s Class III survey of 24.6 linear km (15.3 linear miles) of buried fiber-optic telecommunications line corridor recorded 10 IOs dating to the historic period. No new or previously recorded prehistoric sites or IOs were encountered. A portion of one previously recorded historic site, the Happy Valley Ditch (CA-SHA-3382H), was re-recorded. Tierra recommends that the portion of the ditch examined as part of this survey is an NRHP-ineligible contributing segment of the site. The historic Cloverdale Cemetery and the Igo Inn building are located close to the proposed fiber-optic line footprint, but not directly impinged upon by it. It is assumed that if the proposed line crosses the Happy Valley Ditch at any point, the line will be routed beneath the ditch via directional boring. For the Igo Inn and the Cloverdale Cemetery, TDS has concurred that rerouting the line to the opposite side of the road, thereby avoiding these properties, is the most effective management strategy. All three of these properties have been in continuous service or

occupation since their inception and are regularly maintained. The proposed project is not expected to adversely impact any of the properties (see Table 3).

The IOs are considered to be “nonunique” archaeological resources as defined by CEQA §15064.5(c)(4) and §21083.2(h). According to these statutes, a “nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration” and “the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process” (California Association of Environmental Professionals 2014:35, 134). As such, the documentation of the IOs is considered complete.

Because the Happy Valley Ditch and the Igo Inn are not expected to be impacted by construction assuming that the line will be rerouted at these locations, and because it is unlikely that the IOs can yield any additional information beyond that recorded during the survey, Tierra recommends that the proposed undertaking be allowed to proceed. There will be No Adverse Effect to these 12 cultural resources as a result of project activity (see Table 8 for a summary of management recommendations). However, it is recommended that the proposed fiber-optic line be rerouted to the southeast side of South Fork Road, with a 50 feet buffer on either side of the building, to allow for adequate avoidance of the Igo Inn. In addition, a reroute of the proposed buried fiber-optic line to the eastern side of Oak Street, also with a 50 feet buffer on either side of the cemetery, is recommended during construction work in the vicinity of the Cloverdale Cemetery. If rerouting is not possible, monitoring by a qualified archaeologist is recommended. Although human remains may not be present outside the cemetery boundary, monitoring will ensure proper treatment of these remains if they exist.

**Table 3. Management Recommendations**

Property/Site Designation	Eligible	Criteria	Recommended Treatment	Effect
Happy Valley Ditch (CA-SHA-3382H)	no	n/a	avoidance, if necessary, by subsurface boring	no adverse effect
Cloverdale Cemetery	not assessed	n/a	avoidance by reroute	no adverse effect
Igo Inn	not assessed	n/a	avoidance by reroute	no adverse effect

The clients and all subcontractors are reminded that if human remains or funerary objects are uncovered during future ground-disturbing activities, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statute 15064.5(e) requires that all work must be stopped in the area of discovery and that the coroner of the County in which the remains are discovered be contacted to determine that no investigation into the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, notification will be sent to the Native American Heritage Commission, which will identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendents of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work as to the means of treating or disposing of the human remains and any associated grave goods with appropriate dignity, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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- 
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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Class I Research**

### **CONFIDENTIAL**

This appendix contains information on the locations of cultural properties discussed in the report:

*A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Buried Telecommunications Fiber-Optic Line in Happy Valley, Shasta County, California*

## **APPENDIX B**

### **California Office of Historic Preservation Forms**

#### CONFIDENTIAL

This appendix contains information on the locations of cultural properties discussed in the report:

*A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Buried Telecommunications Fiber-Optic Line in Happy Valley, Shasta County, California*

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Results**

#### **CONFIDENTIAL**

This appendix contains information on the locations of cultural properties discussed in the report:

*A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Buried Telecommunications Fiber-Optic Line in Happy Valley, Shasta County, California*

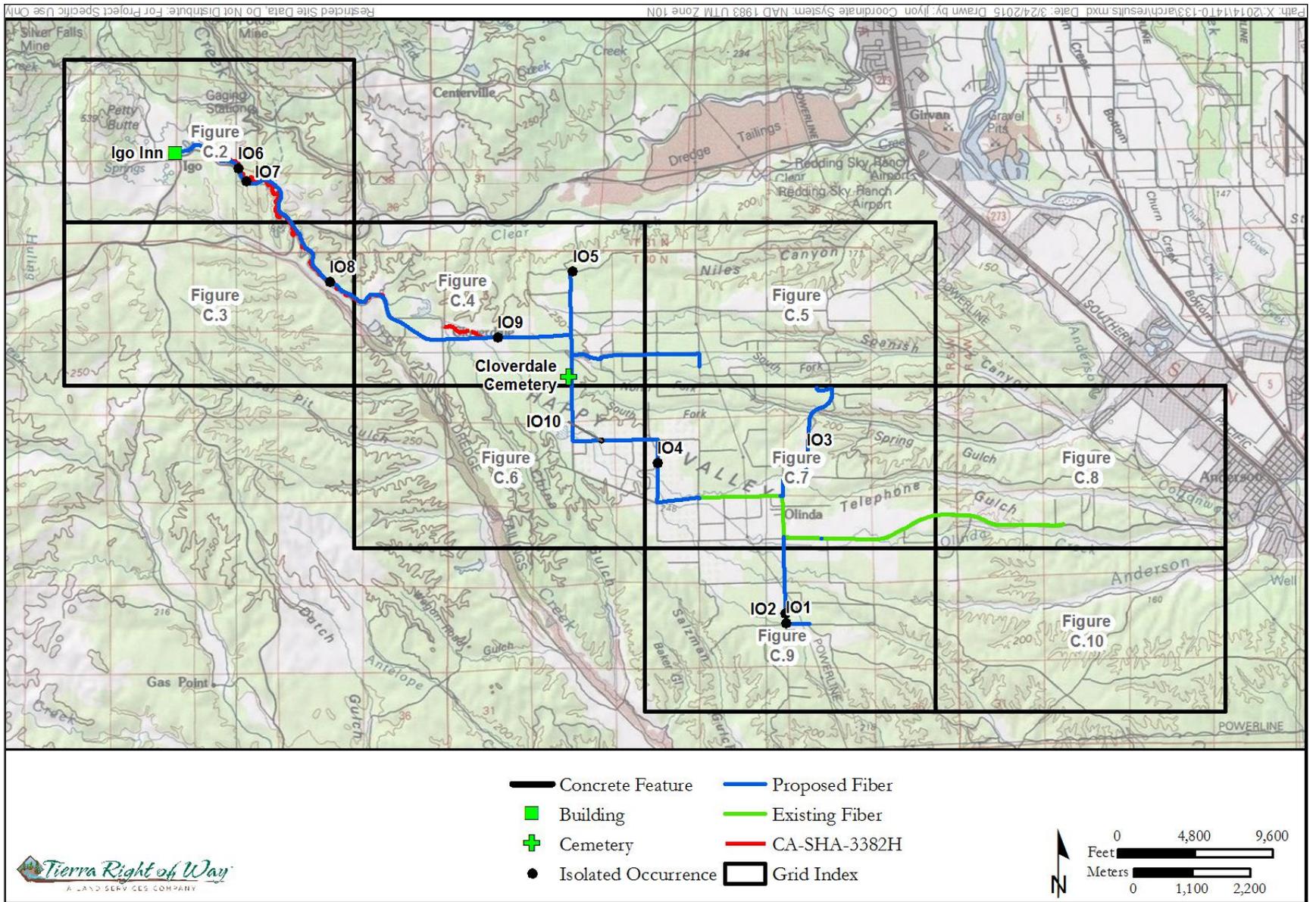


Figure C.1. Index map for maps of archaeological sites and IOs identified within the project area.



Figure C.2. Location of archaeological sites and IOs identified within the project area.

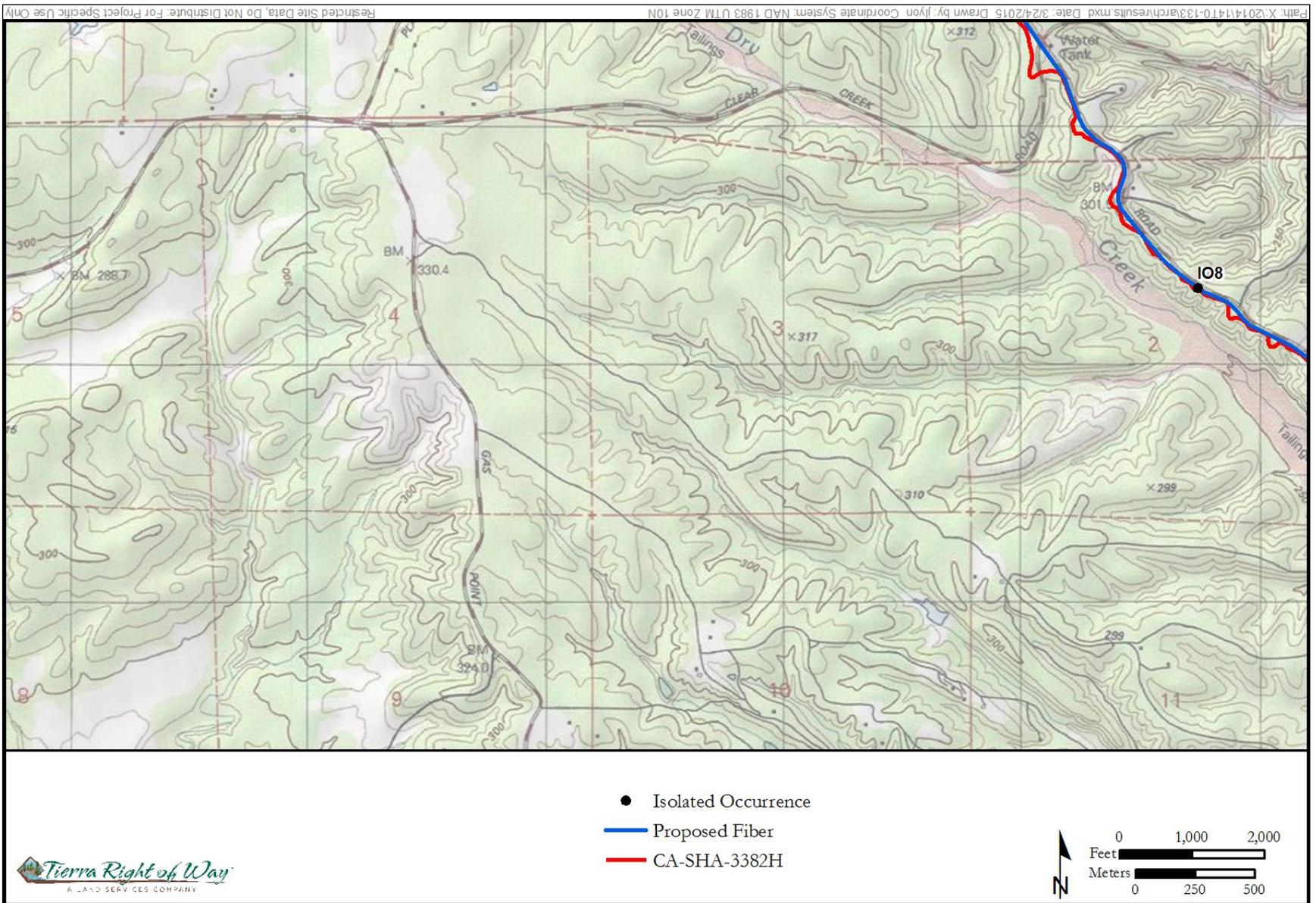


Figure C.3. Location of archaeological sites and IOs identified within the project area.

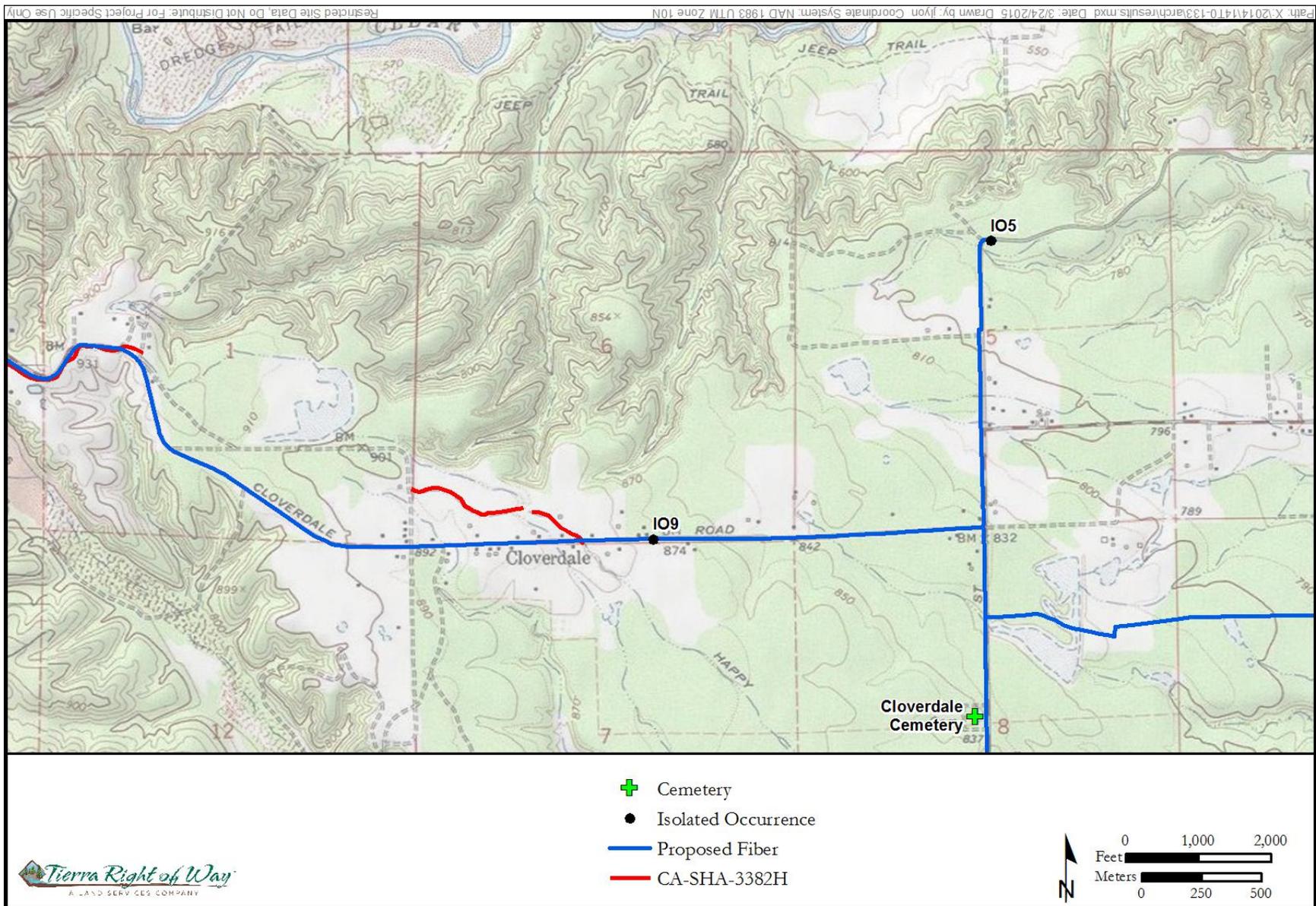


Figure C.4. Location of archaeological sites and IOs identified within the project area.

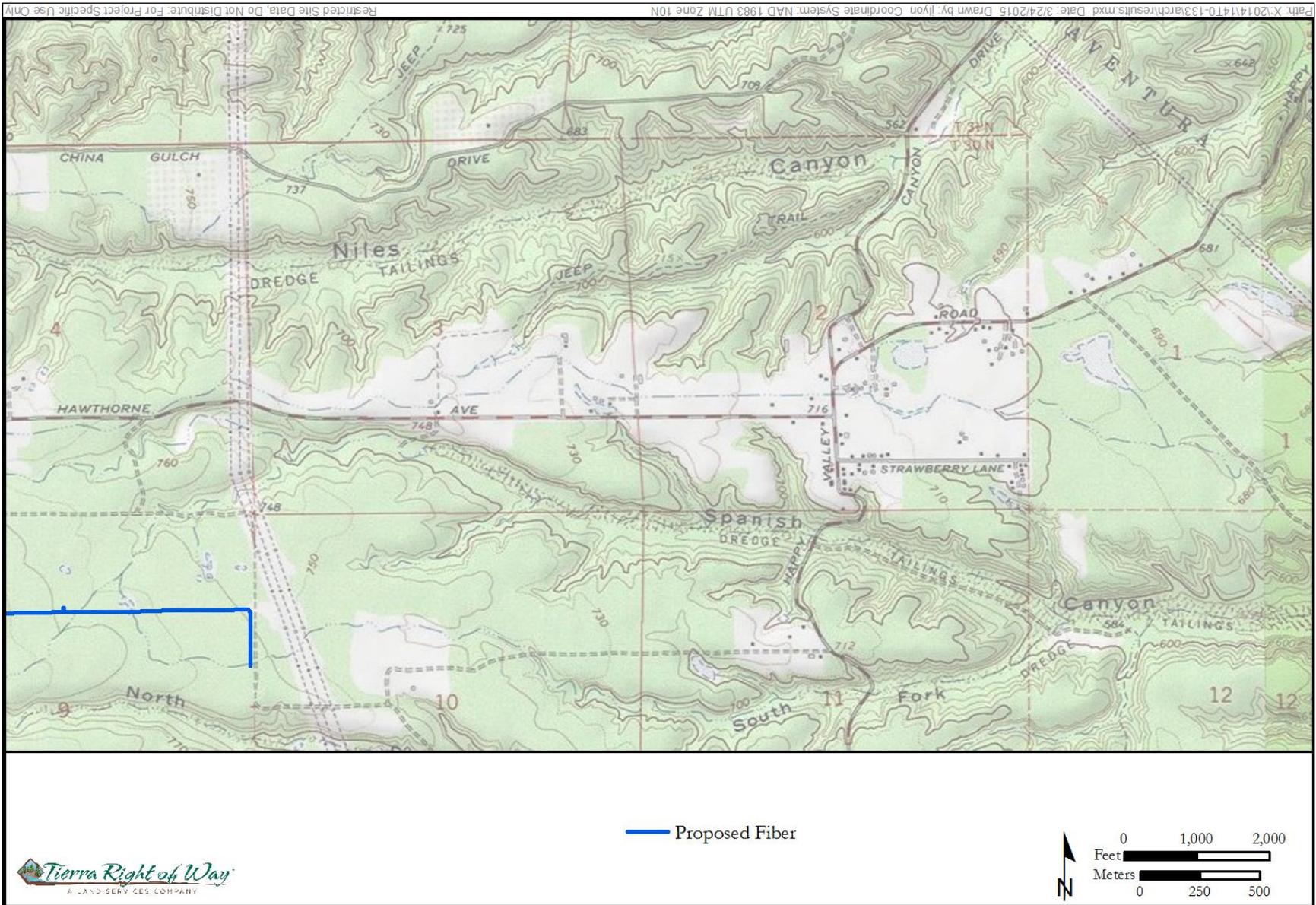


Figure C.5. Location of archaeological sites and IOs identified within the project area.







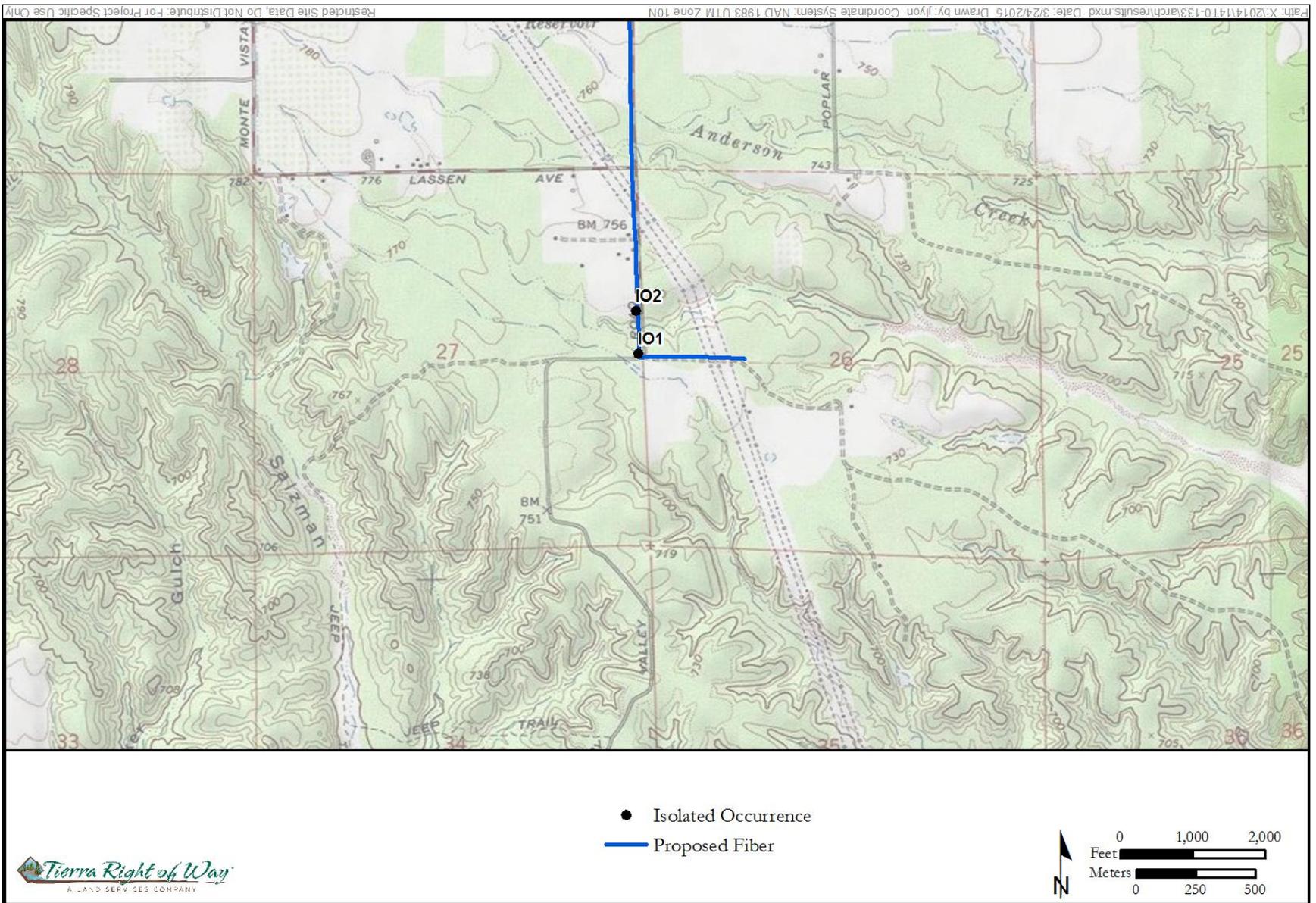


Figure C.9. Location of archaeological sites and IOs identified within the project area.

**Table C.1. Description and Location of IOs**

IO No.	UTM (Zone 11; NAD 83)		Description	Remarks
	Northing	Easting		
1	4475094	550277	metal and aggregate concrete culvert	possibly part of an old irrigation system; not in situ
2	4475273	550267	white earthenware/glass scatter	on west side of Happy Valley Road
3	4478249	550677	concrete box, 4 feet × 4 feet × 9 inches	on south side of Palm Avenue
4	4478102	547855	concrete pipe with 1942 date, 3 feet high/30 inches diameter	-
5	4481720	546254	concrete pipe, 32 inches high/27 inches diameter	on east side of China Gulch Drive
6	4483661	539941	2 beverage cans with locked seams	on south side of Cloverdale Road
7	4483411	540094	hole-in-top can, 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> × 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> inches	on south side of Cloverdale Road
8	4481517	541663	2 beverage cans, 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> × 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> inches	on south side of Cloverdale Road
9	4480468	544837	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey benchmark, dated 1949	-
10	4478529	546793	concrete structure, possibly related to an irrigation ditch; only a small portion in situ	located along Scout Street

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
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December 11, 2014

Joseph Howell, Barbara Montgomery  
Tierra Right of Way Service, Ltd.  
1575 E. River Road, Suite 201  
Tucson, Arizona 85718

Sent by Fax: (520) 323-3326  
Number of Pages: 3

Re: TDS CASF Happy Valley Project, Shasta County.

Dear Mr. Howell, and Ms. Montgomery,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts  
Shasta County  
December 10, 2014**

Pit River Tribe of California  
Dolores Raglin, Chairperson  
36970 Park Ave  
Burney , CA 96013  
(530) 335-5421  
(530) 335-3140 Fax

Pit River  
Ajumawi - Atsugewi  
Wintun

Wintu Educational and Cultural Council  
Robert Burns  
P.O. Box 483  
Hayfork , CA 96041  
(530) 628-5930

Wintu

Redding Rancheria  
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2000 Redding Rancheria  
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(530) 241-1879 Fax

Wintu  
Pit River  
Yana

Pit River Tribe Historical Preservation Office  
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Pit River  
Wintun

Wintu Tribe of Northern California  
Kelli Hayward  
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Shasta Lake , CA 96019

Wintu

Winnemem Wintu Tribe  
Caleen Sisk-Franco, Tribal Chair  
14840 Bear Mountain Road  
Redding , CA 96003  
winnememwintutribes@gmail.

Nor-Rel-Muk Nation  
Marilyn Delgado, Chairperson  
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(877) 534-3109 Fax

Wintu

Redding Rancheria  
Jason Hart, Chairperson  
2000 Redding Rancheria  
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(530) 225-8979  
(530) 241-1879 Fax

Wintu  
Pit River  
Yana

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed TDS CASF Happy Valley Project, Shasta County.

**Native American Contacts  
Shasta County  
December 10, 2014**

<b>Pit River Tribe of California</b>		<b>Matthew Root</b>	
<b>Alexis Barry, Tribal Administrator</b>		<b>16117 North St.</b>	<b>Wintu</b>
<b>36970 Park Ave</b>	<b>Pit River</b>	<b>Keswick , CA 96001</b>	
<b>Burney , CA 96013</b>	<b>Achumawi - Atsugewl</b>	<b>530-247-7351</b>	
<b>(530) 335-5421</b>	<b>Wintun</b>		
<b>(530) 335-3140 Fax</b>			

<b>United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Wintoon</b>		<b>Loretta Root</b>	
<b>Gloria Gomes, Chairperson</b>		<b>5620 Kofford Lane</b>	<b>Wintu</b>
<b>20059 Parocast</b>	<b>Wintu</b>	<b>Redding , CA 96001</b>	
<b>Redding , CA 96003</b>	<b>Wintun</b>		
<b>shastapinenut@yahoo.com</b>	<b>Wintoon</b>		
<b>(530) 275-1915</b>			

<b>United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Wintoon</b>	
<b>John Castro, Cultural Liaison</b>	
<b>20059 Parocast</b>	<b>Wintu</b>
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<b>(530) 275-1915</b>	

**Redding Rancheria Cultural Resources**  
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**Redding , CA 96001 Pit River**  
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**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed TDS CASP Happy Valley Project, Shasta County.**